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FIERCE BATTLE LOOMING FOR RHINE BRIDGEHEADS

Allies Preparing to Enter Fringes of Duisburg, Dusseldorf and Cologne

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—Amid the ruins of the once-flourishing German cities, from the lower Rhine up to Cologne, the battle of materials is roaring as the Americans succeeded in advancing close to the Rhine in a large-scale offensive of 14 days, after employing all their forces. Duisburg, Dusseldorf and Cologne already destroyed by the Anglo-American air raids have now come into the immediate radius of the front. American tanks are partly preparing to enter the city fringes of these cities and the anti-Axis shells are already bursting inside of these heavily damaged cities. The west bank of the Rhine from Emmerich up to Bonn is already marking itself off as the first strategical aim of the Anglo-American command in this big battle.

It is to be expected that during the next hours and days the fighting for the Rhine bridgeheads in the north will be reported. As grim and hard as the German defense front has proven during its slow detachment, so it will prove to be also during the coming week on the Rhine.

Terrible confusion of dangerous and grim fighting without clear-cut front lines prevailed during the past 24 hours up to late hours in the evening of Saturday at the different focal points of the big battle between the Meuse and Eifel. Between Geldern and Drefeld numerous German reserves launched frontal attack against the attacks of the 9th American army and destroyed the major part of the American tank brigade.

Numerous German groups are still fighting in the rear of the Americans in the Munchen-Gladbach and Rheydt areas. The major part of these troops has already made connections again with the main German fighting line. Also farther south up to Cologne the American formations were forced by counterattacks and flank thrusts by strong German fighting groups to continual evading and regrouping. In the Krefeld area 200 American tanks tried on Saturday to break through the German bridgehead east of the city. They were, however, repulsed. Strong sections of the American reconnoitering forces were annihilated west and north of Neuse by energetic German flank thrusts.

The Americans suffered heavy losses when they attacked the German bridgeheads before Dusseldorf supported by fog shells. All American attempts to break through in the direction of Cologne failed.

During the past week the most dramatic of the whole war events occurred in the west on the Rhine, but at present the battle has not yet been decided however. The anti-Axis success incurred a high toll of blood, but notwithstanding this they are continuing preparations for their desired mobile battle in a large area. This battle will meet within the coming days and weeks on the broad Rhine stream with increased German will to fight to defend the river to the last.

STRESSES JAPAN'S MIGHT

Stilwell Emphasizes Strength of Nippon Forces in China

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—General Joseph Stilwell, American Commander of the Land Forces in Europe, stressed the strength of the Japanese Forces in the China Continent in the course of an address delivered tonight to the Federation of Armament Producers at Cleveland, Ohio, according to reports from that city.

Queried as to the necessity of annihilating the Japanese Forces on the China Continent, Stilwell said that the main body of the Japanese Forces were stationed in China and that they were as strong as at the outset of the current war. The American forces in the future will most probably encounter the crack units of the Japanese Forces in Manchoukuo, he further stated.

Hurley Reaches Washington

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 4.—Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, accompanied by Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Army in China, arrived in Washington today from Chungking, according to a Washington report. Hurley will report to President Roosevelt and the State Department on the conditions in Chungking.

CORREGIDOR'S GARRISON KEEPS UP GRIM FIGHTING

Death Struggle Raging on Island—Nippon Air Units Strafe U.S. Warships

Domei

LUZON FRONT, March 4.—Although all communications have been cut off, our Garrison Forces on Corregidor Island, are continuing a deathly struggle with the enemy landing forces. Meanwhile in fierce retaliation, the enemy planes are carrying out bombing attacks on all the points in Japanese hands on the island.

U.S. Torpedo Boats Strafed

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 5.—Japanese Air Units inflicted considerable damage on a group of enemy torpedo boats, which they caught and strafed south of the Camotes Sea before dawn on Sunday.

By T. TADA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 4.—Greatly increasing their fighting strength, the enemy forces operating in the Manila area, commenced an invigorated move around Lake Laguna as well as starting a landing on Lubang Island off Nasugubu.

In spite of furious Japanese counteroffensives, the enemy forces operating east of Manila have been staging vigorous activities with the arrival of powerful reinforcements. Since February 26, one enemy regiment equipped with 30 tanks, 20 trench mortars and 20 other guns has concentrated its attacks on Antipolo and Taytay. However, furiously counterattacked by the Japanese, the enemy suffered tremendous losses and his further advance completely checked. Attesting to the immensity of the enemy losses, the enemy ground action has been at a halt since March 2

At the same time, the enemy has been frantically sending reinforcements to the Montalban area where smashing struggles are being staged. Many trucks were seen hurrying to the Montalban area via San Miguel. On the southern coast of Lake Laguna, the enemy force supported by some 10 tanks collaborating with a powerful American-Filipino army, maneuvered to advance southeastward along the shore from the direction of Calamba.

A part of the enemy forces which is at present striking southward toward Santo Tomas from Calamba is being subjected to fierce assaults by the Japanese.

Meanwhile, the enemy, dispatching some 70 vessels, including transports began a landing on the coast of Tilig Bay on Lubang Island, off Nasugubu, sometime around 9:30 a.m. on March 1. On March 2, two enemy cruisers, one destroyers, 17 transports and some barges were seen in Manila Bay,

POLISH ISSUE DISCUSSED

Soviet, British, U.S. Leaders Holding Talks in Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 4—Conversations are now being carried on at Moscow between the Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Union on the one hand and the British and the United States ambassadors on the other over the Polish question, it was learned from Moscow today.

The report said that in the event of the talks yielding positive results, that is, if they insure the setting up of a more representative Government that is to be representative of all Poland, the British and American Governments will accord its formal recognition. However, if it seems impossible that Anglo-America would accede to the Soviet's policy, both London and Washington will continue to recognize the exile Polish Government in London.

VIOLENT STRUGGLES RAGE AT 2 POINTS ON E. FRONT

Soviets on Northern Flank Trying to Open Second Corridor Aiming at Kolberg

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—Both gravity centers of violent struggle on the Eastern Front were located over the weekend at two flanks of the Soviet wedge directed westward. On the northern flank the Soviet High Command is now endeavoring to drive a second corridor parallel to the breakthrough corridor aiming at Koslin. This second corridor aims at Kolberg in an effort to thus cut off the German formations operating between these two wedges. On the southern flank the Soviets have concentrated their efforts on expanding the Neisse section near Goerlitz. The situation at the northern flank at present shows that the Soviet forces advancing from the area between Pyritz and Arnswalde have directed the impact of their attack not at Stargard, located north of these two towns, but have forced their way ahead east of this city, reaching Dramberg and pushing back the frantically defending German troops to the Daber-Labes-Schivelbein line so that the front line in this area came within 50 kilometers south of the Baltic coast.

About 60 kilometers farther east there is a relatively small corridor reaching from the area around Schneidemuhl between Neu-Stettin and Rummelsburg as far as Schlawereicht, located about 20 kilometers away from the Baltic coast on the highway and railway line between Koslin and Stargard. In this indentation area, the Soviets continued their endeavor to extend their corridor. In the course of these operations Rummelsburg, situated on the eastern flank of the corridor, was lost, but the Soviets, however, lost 24 tanks through the attacks by the German battleplanes and fighters.

On the southern wing of the large Soviet front salient both parties brought up considerable, fresh tank reinforcement into the fighting area of Goerlitz whereby the weight of the fighting has again increased. The Soviet tank forces made violent thrusts into the German flanks but were warded off by the German tank forces which shot up 37 Soviet tanks.

At the most advanced front line toward the west along the Neisse and on the Oder up to the Oder marshes, Marshal Gregory Zhukov apparently is still delaying the beginning of his operations until the fighting on both flanks has approached its decision. At any rate, no noteworthy fighting actions have been reported at present from this area. There were also no reports from East Prussia and Courland indicating any change of the situation.

U.S. Planes Bomb Railways

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—USAAF Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Italy today attacked the German rail lines in Austria and Hungary in concert with the operations of the Red Army forces on that front, according to a Paris report. The same report said that Italy-based allied bombers making their 19th operation in 20 days attacked targets at Szombathery and Sopron in Hungary and at Wiener Neustadt, Bruck and Graz in Austria, and that the Zagreb railyards also were bombed, the same report added.

EXTOLS ARAB LEAGUE PLAN

Pharaon Says it Will Guarantee Lebanon's Independence

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—The Egyptian Prime Minister has declared that the Arab League will become the instrument of progress for all Arab nations although at present the independent Arab countries only were represented in the league, says a report from Cairo.

Henri Pharaon, Lebanese Foreign Minister, declared that such a league guaranteed the independence of Lebanon, the same report added.

Meanwhile, a report made by the Pan-Arabian Foreign Ministers' Conference in Cairo, stated that with establishment of the Arab League the countries concerned would enter into a new political life. These countries, it was claimed, are now facing a future in which they hope to play an important role in the service of civilization and humanity.

Volcanic Ash on Yiojima Hinders Yanks In Fighting, N.Y. Times Scribe Discloses

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—The immense difficulties suffered by the Americans at Yiojima due to the volcanic ash on the island was described by the Pearl Harbor correspondent of the New York Times, who returned to Pearl Harbor yesterday after taking part in the landing operations on Yiojima Island, according to a Honolulu report.

The correspondent describing the many hazardous experiences to officers and men at Pearl Harbor said:

"We were greatly troubled by the volcanic ash on Yiojima and due to this fact, our rifles did not behave satisfactorily because the firing sight was frequently coated with the ash.

When we wanted to use our rifles we had to clean the bolt and firing sight of our rifles carefully before using them. The delay thus caused in firing had much to do with our diminished shooting power.

"The transport of ammunition to the men in the firing lines was a tremendously difficult task. The vehicles bearing the ammunition had to be dragged along in a thick layer of volcanic ash by men who under intense artillery fire did the dragging while bent double."

U.S. CLARIFIES ATTITUDE TOWARD 3 BALTIC NATIONS

Grew Says Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania Will Be Regarded As Independent States

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—The three Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania will be formally regarded as independent countries although in actuality they have been absorbed by the Soviet Union, Joseph Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, declared at a press conference today according to a Washington dispatch.

Gromyko, Wei See Grew

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Wei Taoming, Chungking Ambassador to the United States, conferred with Joseph Grew, Undersecretary of State, today on matters regarding the opening of the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25 and France's part in the meeting, according to a UP dispatch from Washington.

Ambassador Wei disclosed that his meeting with Grew was only a preliminary arrangement of business matters and evaded any detailed report while the Soviet Ambassador stated that all plans for the forthcoming San Francisco meeting was progressing smoothly, the report further added.

Welcomes Chiang's Move

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 3.—General Chiang Kai-shek's announcement of convening a national Congress on November 12 to inaugurate a constitutional Government indicates a general trend in Chungking toward political unity and a democratic Government, declared Joseph Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, who said he welcomes the move, says a Washington report. Grew said that he hoped that agreements would be reached in the meantime among the Chungking and Yenan Governments on a unified military effort before the Congress meets in November.

U.S. SENATOR SUCCUMBS

John Moses of North Dakota Dies; Was Governor Three Times

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 4.—Senator John Moses, Democrat of North Dakota, died yesterday at the age of 60, it was announced in Washington today.

By his death, the Democratic Party's lineup in the United States Senate is due for a change as it will give the Republicans an additional seat in the Senate.

Senator Moses, who was the first Democrat ever to be elected to Congress from North Dakota, was Governor of North Dakota for three terms and succeeded Republican Senator Gerald Nye. The present Governor of North Dakota, who is a Republican, is expected to appoint a Republican to succeed Moses.

OVER 8,000 WAR WORKERS IN DETROIT REMAIN IDLE

Labor Bodies Appeal to F.D.R. To End Wartime Walk-Outs; AFL Seeks Higher Pay

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 4.—The munition strike in Detroit is still continuing despite efforts by the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board to settle the walkout participated in by more than 8,000 war workers, says a Detroit report. Union officials have urged the strikers to return to work while the management has agreed that no reprisals will be taken against the strikers returning to the plants.

Meanwhile in New York City, the National Association of Manufacturers, the CIO and the War Labor Board have asked President Roosevelt to call a labor management meeting to end wartime strikes.

Seeks Higher Wages

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 4.—American Federation of Labor members of the War Labor Board have appealed to President Roosevelt to boost wages by 11 per cent, criticizing that the cost of living is up officially 30 per cent and prices are allowed to rise but wages remain frozen, says a Washington dispatch.

The report also disclosed that the president of the National Association of Manufacturers predicted that American manufacturers will have 3,500,000, to 4,500,000 more jobs than in 1939 and if other lines of employment show similar gains, he said that there will be jobs for 56,000,000 Americans after the postwar period when wartime plans are reconverted to peacetime factories.

It was also reported that Sidney Hillman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who had been attending the World Trade Union Congress in London, returned to the United States today, according to a New York report.

LT. GEN. HARMON IS KILLED

Pacific Air Force Head, 9 Others Dead in Plane Accident

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Lieutenant General Millard Harmon, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force in the Pacific Area, is reported to have been killed in an airplane accident together with nine other officers and men, it is reported by a NBC broadcast.

Harmon was Deputy Commander of the 20th Bomber Command and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force in the Pacific Area. He was actually commanding all the aerial attacks by B-29's against the Japanese mainland. The U.S. Pacific operational air force which was placed under the command of Harmon comprised the air force attached to the surface units and the marine corps as well as the aircraft based on land.

Churchill Incapable of Fulfilling Task, Proved by Polish Question, Article Says

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, March 4.—Winston Churchill has shown that he is not capable of fulfilling the task entrusted to him by Britain since 1940, which is the creation of a basis for lasting peace, writes Alistair Forbes in the London Daily Mail, referring to the British Government's capitulation in the Polish question. Forbes' article reads:

"Churchill is facing the embarrassing fact that only one man has dared during the last two years to predict the capitulation to which the British Government has now been forced in the Polish question. This man is Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

"Churchill has proved that he is not capable of fulfilling the task which Britain has been expecting from him since 1940, namely the creation of a fundament for lasting peace. He has time and again confined himself to repeating the monotonous refrain 'Beat the Huns.'

"Now we learn that the Atlantic Charter is nothing but a traveller's guide and that it has no more relation to reality than that other shining document: The Soviet Constitution of 1936. He is obviously going to omit from the British language such words as 'justice,' 'honor,' and 'freedom,' because he thinks them obliterated."

5 NATIONAL LABOR LAWS UNIFIED BY GOVERNMENT

Aim Is to Bolster System for Mobilizing People for Vital War Work

The National Labor Mobilization Ordinance will be proclaimed today in the Official Gazette. The edict is an adjustment and unification of the five ordinances dealing with the national labor draft, the adjustment of labor, the restrictions on employing those graduating from schools, service to the state through labor, and women labor volunteers, and will be effective from March 10.

The ordinance will form one pillar of the five important policies decided upon at the beginning of the year by the Government, at which time the Government indicated that it would carry out the mobilization of all the people for work. The Principles for the Imperial Ordinance for the Mobilization of the People for Work were decided upon by the National General Mobilization Council on January 20.

Aimed at the swift development of military mobilization, the advancement of the method for work mobilization, centered on mobile positioning and the perfection of a composite and mobilize mobilization of the people for work, the ordinance is the strengthening of the abovementioned five labor laws in order to fit the times.

Among its principal effects will be the establishment of a composite system for necessary industrial personnel, the rationalization of preparations for labor draft the adjustment of mobilization methods, the strengthening of mobile placements and the establishment of mobile measures to deal with labor at times of air raids.

Notable as two of the main principles on the administration of labor mobilization hereafter are the strengthening of composite industrial mobilization, centered on the establishment of a system for necessary personnel, and the propulsion of mobile placements. Indications are that the closening of contact with military mobilization and the strengthening of a system for the mobilization of all the people for work are being steadily advanced. It is held that in order to carry through this labor administration it will be necessary to establish and strengthen the super-intending by the state of workers and the granting to the latter of national standing. It is also held that the unification of administration for the superintending of workers will also increase greatly.

STILL HARASSING ENEMY

Nippon Units in Palau Area Smashing Peliliu Invaders

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 5.—Japanese Army Units in the Palau area are continuing shock attacks against the enemy base on Peliliu and are fighting furiously with excellent morale. During February a total of about 200 large and small enemy planes raided the area, of which the Japanese Forces shot down and damaged 16.

Chichijima Raiders Repulsed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 5.—A total of 20-odd fighters and bombers operating together attacked Chichijima on Saturday afternoon. The raiders were repulsed by the Japanese Units stationed on the island. Damage was inflicted on one large plane.

B-24's Raid Ogasawaras

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 4.—From the afternoon of March 1 to dawn of March 2, 10 B-24's raided the Ogasawara Islands resorting to the use of flare bombs to carry out machine-gunning attacks during the night. Also over 10 fighters and bombers carried out an attack on the morning of March 3. Five small enemy planes were downed by our side in the three days of attack.

Bette Davis' Brother Taken

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—Robert Davis, brother of Bette Davis, famous Hollywood film star, has been captured by German troops on the Western Front. Declared Davis to a German interrogator: "I have always been interested in German culture and German music and I greatly regretted the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany."

FLYING BOMB ATTACKS RENEWED BY GERMANS

Southern England Subjected to First Wave; New, Improved Weapons Said Used

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—The Germans renewed flying bomb attacks on southern England today, in what appeared to be the first wave of an intensified campaign against England, according to a London report. Flying bombs crashed into southern England in daylight for the first time since autumn, the same report added.

According to another London report, a single German plane flew over the London area early today. Air raid alarm was sounded and explosions were heard. Later, all-clear sign was given. It was the first attack by a German plane on London in nearly a year.

Intensified German air attacks on London with a new kind of dynamite meteor launched from the rear bases constructed far from the firing lines, are being expected by Britain, according to a Reuter dispatch from the British capital.

During a period when the coastal areas along the Strait of Dover were overrun by the British-Canadian forces, air attacks with dynamite meteors were silenced though aircraft attacks were continued. It is surmised that this period of comparative lull must have been used by the Germans in constructing bases and increasing the production of a new kind of dynamite meteors. The new dynamite meteor is supposed to be much larger than the V-1 and having a greater range. The appearance of German planes over the British mainland on the morning of March 3, generally speculated by the British as a preparatory action for launching air attacks with newly-produced dynamite meteors.

Finland Declares War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—The Finnish Government decided today to declare war on Germany, reports the Helsinki correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet. The Finnish declaration of war on Germany was unanimously passed by the Finnish Cabinet, it was reported from Helsinki, according to a London report. The official Finnish statement declares that "Finland wants to avoid any misapprehension regarding its attitude toward Germany."

Rear Adm. Reeves Given Post

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—Rear Admiral J. W. Reeves was today appointed commander of a naval air transport unit whose headquarters are in Oakland, California, according to an Oakland dispatch.

Reich U-Boats, Using New Safety Devices, Up Enemy's Losses

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—The effective use by U-boats of new technical devices for preventing enemy surface craft from detecting the presence of submarines has resulted in increasing the number of enemy ships sunk, says the naval correspondent of the Voelkischer Beobatcher. In February the successes in Arctic waters were notable, he continued, for here 20 enemy supply ships were sunk and one cruiser, nine destroyers and one escort vessel destroyed. If the enemy's war plans have been considerably influenced and delayed by the shipping problem, the correspondent declared, then this was mainly due to the success of U-boats.

BIG BLOW DEALT ENEMY IN FIGHT AT N. AIRFIELD

Japanese Units on Yiojima Continue Taking Grim, Costly Toll From Invaders

The Imperial Garrison Forces on Yiojima strongly holding their various positions, are engaged in bloody battles which are being fought day in and day out with increased vigor.

Employing three Marine divisions, the invasion forces are persistently carrying out stubborn offensive operations on the island but with heavy losses. During the two-day battle on March 1 and 2 the enemy suffered a loss of more than 2,700 casualties.

Against the enemy that advanced to the North Airfield on the night of March 2 Japanese Artillery Units directed their furious concentrating fire while crack comrade units launched a storming attack in which they annihilated the majority of the enemy. In parallel with this counteroffensive, the Japanese Forces in their shock tactics dashed into the enemy firing line as far as Yiogaoka achieving considerable war results.

In local fighting near Osakayama, where 430 Americans were killed or wounded on March 2, Lance Corporals Chazono and Kanako operating their rapid-firing guns, mowed down 40 Americans and captured three enemy light machineguns and other war equipment.

Inch by inch, about 600 of the enemy moved forward to the area northwest of the North Airfield shortly after noon on March 3. A group of about 800 U.S. troops supported by 10-odd tanks also advanced to attack our positions northwest of Tamanayama while another body of 500 invaders supported by four tanks approached a point near Aso Village.

Heavy fighting is continuing in the Osakayama area since the morning of March 3 when about 500 enemy troops staged vigorous onslaughts.

In the area near Sangenya, northwest of the North Airfield, bitter fighting is also taking place as a result that about 1,000 Americans with ten tanks made a local advance on March 4.

Members of three Japanese Death-Defying Units who pierced the enemy lines near Jinetsugahara returned safely to their base at daybreak of March 3 after smashing about 100 of the enemy besides seizing numerous weapons and other war materials.

ENEMY IN BURMA HARD HIT

Japanese Air Units Continue Attacks With Good Results

By F. FUJITA
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, March 4.—Collaborating with ground activities, the enemy air forces based in India have greatly intensified their bombing attacks on the Japanese rear bases, conducting blind-bombings and destroying bridges and communication lines while causing heavy casualties among non-combatants.

Repeatedly carrying out guerrilla operations with formations of P-47's, P-51's and P-38's, the enemy attempted to hamper the activities of Japanese Air Units, at the same time maneuvering to control the air over the Japanese bases. On February 11 and 28, a large formation of B-29's and B-24's raided Rangoon, attempting to blast the ground installations. Taking advantage of the activities of B-29's based in the Marianas, the B-29's based in India have been concentrating their attacks on Burma, Thailand, Shonan and French Indo-China.

Though greatly outnumbered, Japanese Air Units in Burma have been obtaining outstanding results by furiously counterattacking the enemy air forces. During January and February, the Japanese blasted 48 enemy tanks and armored cars, completely destroyed 155 trucks and sank or damaged three cruisers, three destroyers and 28 transports or barges while bringing down a great number of enemy aircraft.

10 B-29's Raid Tokyo

Ten B-29 bombers coming one after the other by way of Hamamatsu carried out sporadic raids over Tokyo between 12:30 a.m. and 2:30 a.m. on Monday. Explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped but practically no damage was caused. One B-29 appeared over the southern part of Kyushu at 11 p.m. the previous day. The raider dropped some bombs which fell into the sea.

STRIFE BETWEEN FRANCE, LEVANT SEEN IMMINENT

Syrians, Lebanese Critical of French Desire to Have Forces in Middle East

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—The murmur of a quarrel between France and the Levant States has swelled in tone and volume in the past fortnight, revealed the Observer on February 11 in an article entitled "French Aims in Levant."

Not only did General Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, make a thinly veiled reference to the British "interference" but his foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, told the world that "France alone is responsible for maintaining order in these territories and has at its disposal military force for this purpose."

The Lebanese Minister in London retorted that the independence of the territories was recognized by the British, American, Russian and other Governments who had established legations there, and that neither state any longer wants to sign any agreement giving France the "preponderant" position which she claims.

The kernel of the problem is that France wants to maintain forces in the Middle East on treaty basis.

But the states who admit that they need a treaty of defense for the protection of their assets—airfields, pipelines, a railway that would be convenient to Turkey—have been soured by French procrastination, and would now prefer a treaty with some other power or group of powers.

Anglo-French Methods Differ

The Anglo-French methods of political tutelage have always been different there. The British system consists of remaining on hand for consultation. Otherwise, even at the price of efficiency the successful British administration leaves the young states to run themselves.

Few Frenchmen see any point in this method. Marshal Lautey was working toward it in Morocco, but his ideas were not applied to Tunisia or the Levant States, except by rare individuals.

The usual principle of French administration is to take a strong line, and to introduce Frenchmen into all ranks of administration, in order to maintain it. This attitude is well-illustrated in Bidault's allusion to force.

In the modern Arab world of inter-communications and comparison, this technique becomes untenable and out of date. The Arab State of today wants an adviser in the backroom, not a sabre-rattler on the balcony.

France in a Dilemma

This new critical attitude of the Syrians and Lebanese places France in a dilemma. She cannot regain their favor without changing her methods.

The tale would travel to Tunisia and onward by way of the sounding-box of Islam, and in these vast territories nearer home she is not yet ready for handing over so much.

Such are the inescapable facts. Any deduction drawn from them by the British writer are bound to be written about by many Frenchmen as British self-interest.

Nevertheless, these points are worth making: first, whether France maintains Bidault's tones or whether she changes her Levant policy, her continued presence in Syria lays up trouble for her in French North Africa.

Bidault's Language, Damaging

More immediately Bidault's language will—given the new unity of the Arab world—damage France's interests in the Middle East outside Syria.

To mention only the most important: There are her Suez Canal interests in Egypt, her quarters-share in the IRA Petroleum Company, and landing-grounds of her civil air lines which they will need on their way to Indo-China and her Pacific colonies.

The French force in the Levant States is, as this war has so plainly proved, only of advantage to France if it dovetails with the British Forces in that area. Otherwise it represents a mere dissipation of strength France so badly needs on her north-to-south route to Africa across the Western Mediterranean and for the task which she wants to undertake on the Rhine.

Many Frenchmen seem to be blinded to these facts by their sentimental bond with Syrian Christians that has lasted since the crusades. That bond is very real, but France's political presence in the Levant has weakened, not strengthened, it. The proof is that even Christian Lebanon wants ally itself with her today.

France Is Buttress in M.E.

The French presence in the Middle East is not detrimental to British interests. On the contrary, it buttresses them, provided that it is acceptable to Britain's other ally, the Arabs. If it is not acceptable, it becomes a handicap, for Britain can look back on neither friend to limit.

Unless there is a speedy improvement in the Franco-Syrian-Lebanese relations, that stage of handicap will be reached.

These facts and inferences lead to the conclusion that Delcasse was on the right line when he agreed—in the Anglo-French accord of 1904—that both partners would be stronger all round if France were to be paramount in Western Mediterranean and Britain in Eastern Mediterranean.

Her Majesty Greeting 42nd Birthday Today; Quiet Observance Set

Her Majesty the Empress, today, welcomes her forty-second birthday in the best of health. It is learned that, Her Imperial Majesty is busily occupied each day paying careful attention to the needs of His Majesty the Emperor, who is extremely busy with state and military affairs. Her Imperial Majesty is also deeply concerned with the welfare of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, and pays detailed care to the education and rearing of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince and Their Imperial Highnesses the Princesses. In view of the times, no special functions will be held on this auspicious day, but a quiet celebration will be observed. Those qualified will be permitted to offer their felicitations between 9 a.m. and noon.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 4

In the Slovakian ore mountains, the enemy continued his attacks on the Schemnitz and Altsohl salient and achieved minor penetrations at and west of Karpfen. Volkssturm grenadiers south of the High Tatra checked the attack of Soviet rifle formations in the main battle area while weaker Soviet attacks in the Silesian area broke down in our defensive fire on the northern and eastern rim of Zobten. On both sides of Lauban, our assault formations again offered stiff resistance and by numerous counterattacks against Soviet tank units improved their positions and destroyed 31 enemy tanks. Activities on the Neisse and Oder fronts were limited to abortive reconnaissance thrusts of the Soviets.

In Pomerania between Stargard and Dramburg, the Soviets threw the bulk of two tank armies into the battle and pushed back our forces beyond the Daber-Schivelbein line. The Soviet tank formations which advanced in a northerly direction from the Bublitz area were checked east of Koeslin and near Schlawe and Rummelsburg was lost after fierce fighting. In this area, battle and fighter planes again destroyed 24 Soviet tanks.

Our troops continued to frustrate all breakthrough attempts at the focal points of the defense battle in East Prussia by determined counterthrusts. In Courland the enemy after strong artillery preparation resumed his attacks southeast of Libau but after slight initial successes was halted in the major battle area.

In the west, the battle continued with undiminished fury after the enemy received reinforcements. From the Rhine bend at Reetz as far as Geldern, our troops repelled strong enemy attacks and inflicted high losses on the enemy. Southeast as far as the Rhine, the enemy pressed back our units and penetrate Krefeld. In the Erft sector as far as the area north of Euskirchen, the enemy after crossing the river on a wider front toward the esat was checked in counterattacks.

On either side of Pruem and along the Kyll River, east of Bitburg, trench fighting continued without the Americans succeeding in gaining ground of more than local importance.

In the Forbach area, near Saargemuend and in the lower Vosges Mountains the enemy launched numerous sporadic attacks to tie down our forces. According to reports available, our troops yesterday destroyed 75 enemy tanks on the Western Front.

In central Italy, the enemy resumed his attacks northwest of Toretta with the strong support of artillery and battle planes. After violent fighting, the enemy advanced about three kilometers to the north via Monte Belvedere and the Monte della Torrezza. A strong British attack from the Senio north of Faenza failed while on the isthmus east of Lake Comacchio a local enemy breach was cordoned off.

The garrison of the small island of Piscopi northwest of Rhodes for four months has been tying down a considerable large member of enemy forces. This company, however, after having repelled numerous enemy attacks has now been overpowered by the numerically far superior enemy.

American bomber formations during the day made extensive raids against the Reich territory during which casualties and damage were caused especially in Chemnitz, Madgeburg, Hanover and Bielefeld. At night Dortmund was the target of British terror raiders, while fighter bombers penetrated as far as Berlin. Our air defense forces according to reports thus far to hand downed 39 enemy planes mostly four-engined bombers.

Malaria in Rabaul Checked

Domei

RABAUL, March 4.—The prevention of malaria has been one of the biggest problems facing the Japanese Army in the southern fighting sectors but the medical corps, under Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Sakasegawa sent to the Rabaul area in August last, has to a great measure controled the disease and the number of malaria sufferers has remarkably decreased.

Akaiwa-Itaya Line Reopens

The Ou Line between Akaiwa and Itaya disrupted since about 11 a.m. Saturday due to snowslides was reopened at about 2 p.m. on Sunday.

ARABS READY TO RENEW CONFIDENCE IN BRITAIN

Basing Faith on Pledge of Eden to Aid Their Unity, Freedom

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—"The Arabs with whom we were not popular are prepared to renew their confidence in us, basing this on Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's pledge to support Arab unity, on the White Paper, on Palestine and on our guarantee for the independence of Syria and Lebanon," declared Edward Spears writing in the Daily Telegraph under the heading "What the Arab States Expect of France and Ourselves."

Of all the difficulties, that of Palestine looms largest. But the Zionist problem, as far as the Arabs are concerned, is mainly one of immigration.

An unlimited influx of Jews into Palestine would be considered by the Arabs as a threat to all states, and one which they would resist by force of arms.

It is impossible to exaggerate the strength of the Arab feeling on the subject of Palestine, and it redounds much to their credit that they have set those feelings aside for the time being, so as not to create additional difficulties for us in time of war.

It would be, however, dangerous to lose sight of the fact that we owe this truce to the newfound faith which the Arabs place in us.

Levant Question Important

Should that confidence evaporate, there would be an immediate repercussion in Palestine. That is one of the reasons why the question of the Levant is of such immediate importance, for should we break faith with the two republics, we should very soon have to pay the penalty in Palestine.

The problem became acute because of the tragedy of the persecution of the Jews in Europe.

The contention of the States is that nothing was done to fulfil that promise until after the Lebanese President and Ministers' agreement was arrived at in December, 1945 after the crisis, which contained no reference to the treaty and the transfer of powers.

Many of the powers were, in fact, transfered and negotiations for the transfer of the army which had been promised in 1941 were making progress when they were broken off by the French.

The transfer of effective power to the States brought unconditional recognition of their independence by all the great Powers, all Arab states, and many other countries.

Independence Is Vital

That independence is of immense importance to other Arab states. If any one of them can be compelled, against its will, to concede a special position to another nation, then they feel that the independence of all is threatened.

Lebanon, lying as it does between Syria and the sea, holds a position whose importance and difficulty is greatly enhanced by the fact that its population has a Christian majority.

There are unfortunately some who are trying to spread suspicion and dislike between the Christians and Moslems, and echoes of such feelings can easily be awakened to revive ancient fears of Moslem intransigence.

Should their apprehensions win the day, the Christians, though probably only a minority of them, might well seek outside support—probably that of France—in which Syria would claim those parts of Lebanon which have Moslem majorities.

Not only would this reduce Lebanon to economic impotence, but the immense Arab hinterland would consider as deadly enemies those who had called in the foreigner and given him a bridgehead on Arab soil.

Bloodshed Would Result

Such a solution could only lead, sooner or later, to bloodshed and chaos, and the Middle East would become the center of a storm.

From the British point of view this would spell disaster. Disorder and strife in this vital area would threaten both our communications and our vital oil supplies.

Arab unity will develop and thrive if we keep our pledges; there will not be a split in Lebanon or between Lebanon and Syria if the Christians and Moslems alike are certain that we will be, under all circumstances, faithful to our guarantee or their independence. Let us forget that we are not the only great power with potential interests in the Middle East.

Should we ail in our trust, the Arab states will appeal to them; it would be unfortunate if this problem of the Middle East were to complicate our relations with France.

No such complications would arise if the French for their part would base their policy on the acceptance of the independence of the States to which both we and they are pledged.

Japanese Savant Finds New Hormone Aiding Growth, Nutrition of Bones, Teeth

A new epoch was opened in the field of endocrinology by Dr. Tomosaburo Ogata, recent recipient of the Imperial Prize for his thesis on "Studies on the Internal Secretion of the Salivary Glands," when he found together with his co-workers a new function of the salivery glands to secrete a hormone responsible for growth and nutrition of the bone and the teeth.

A part of his investigations was centered on morphological and functional studies of the excretory ducts. According to his investigation the portion of the ducts playing an important part in the internal secretion of the salivary glands is the "Streifenstuck," where a specific canalicular formation in the epithelial cells was detected (v. infra). The resorption experiments from inside the lumen of the duct proved positive morphologically as well as chemically.

Another part of his extensive study was directed toward observations of pathological changes occuring on extirpation of the glands and ligature of the ducts. It was determined that the internal secretion of the salivary glands is realized in the main by the parotid glands and little by the submaxillar and almost none by the sublingual glands. The various changes are observed according to the functional grades of the glands.

Body weight: Marked inhibition of the animal growth was noticed when asialadenism (a function of the internal secretion of salivary glands) occurred. Increase in the body weight was observed in hypersialadenism (hyperfunction).

Bone: A tendency of micromelia was observable in asialadenism of of growing animals. Osteoporosis is noticed as a result of decreased bone formation and increased bone resorption. In contrast, hypersialadenism provoked a peculiar type of osteosclerosis. This is no doubt due to acceleration of new formation of the cartilage and the bone and decrease in bone resorption.

Teeth: Very marked influence upon the teeth was detected with the new hormone. Inhibition of the growth occured in the total dental tissues in asialadenism while an evident acceleration was to be observed in hypersialadenism.

According to Dr. Ogata the hormone is secreted, together with the saliva mainly by the parotid glands and reaches the "Streifenstuck" of the excretory ducts where the hormone is reabsorbed through the specific canalicular formation into the surrounding lymph spaces and finally transported into the blood stream thus conducting hormonal function.

The hormone in question was chemically studied in collaboration with Dr. Akira Ogata who succeeded in isolating the active principle from the saliva. The hormone was named "Parotin" in their recent publication.

Based upon the experimental results Dr. Ogata pointed out a close resemblance of the experimental asialadenism with the Kaschin-Beck's disease in the human beings. Distinct degeneration and atrophy of the "Streifenstuck" were actually detected in autopsy cases just as in their experiments. It is supposed by him that changes of the bone in this human disease may belong to a group including arthritis deformans chronia and chondrodystrophia.

He has been engaged for the past several years in the study of the Kaschin-Beck's disease in Manchoukuo with the hope to find fundamental means of prophylaxis based upon the new knowledge greatly advanced by him and his eager coworkers.

GLIDER WINS RECOGNITION; PROVES MILITARY WORTH

Effective for Transport of Men, Munitions; Lands Behind Enemy Unseen, Unheard

The glider is writing a new and vitally important chapter of military science.

During the North African campaign, almost every night the aerial freight trains of the German Luftwaffe—big transport planes, acting as locomotives, pulling from three to six gliders behind them—roared high over the Mediterranean from supply depots in Italy to the bases of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army in North Africa. Tons of provisions and thousands of men were thus ferried over the heads of the blockading British.

Besides its pilot, each German glider carried two tons of supplies and ammunition, or 15 fully equipped infantrymen. By towing six loaded gliders, the towplane did the useful work of seven transport planes, with great economy in fuel. The drag of the gliders cut the towplane's speed to about 100 miles an hour, which made it a lumbering prey for attack, but fast fighters convoyed the trains through dangerous areas.

Soars Silently

The glider is not just an airplane without a motor; it is the closest approach to a bird that aeronautical engineers have been able to devise. In the hands of a skilled pilot, even a heavily loaded glider loses altitude comparatively slowly and lands like a leaf at 30 to 40 miles an hour. It can come down wherever there is 50 feet of flat ground. It lands on skids instead of wheels, thus stops quickly.

If an airfield is convenient the gliders land there, so that the towplane can come down, too, and later haul them back for another load. But often the gliders are simply abandoned. Their cost is small compared to the military value of their cargoes.

The towed glider has put some new and menacing paragraphs into the handbook of attack. The British High Command for example, worries much more about gliders than parachutists landing on the British Isles. For a glider, released two miles up in the air, can soar 30 miles—and in complete silence. Sound locators cannot hear it, radio locators "beam" its plywood fuselage with difficulty if at all.

The Germans tried the technique first in the Lowlands in 1940. Released at high altitude, gliders landed 15 or 20 miles behind the Allied lines, generally unseen and unheard, in the first flush of dawn. From each craft ten men armed with machine guns and grenades spilled out and went for the pillbox or bridgehead they had been assigned to take. This type of attack rarely failed to work perfectly.

Used in Crete

During the attack on Crete, where the Germans used great numbers of gliders, their technique was improved. One silent ship landed in the garden of the Royal Villa at Canea; its crew had orders to capture King George of Greece. Fortunately for him, the King had already escaped to the mountains. Such precision is not unusual for a glider. It carries sensitive instruments to determine height, rate of descent, velocity and direction. Dropping only one foot in every 15 of flight, the pilot has plenty of time to choose his landing.

The German 12-man gliders used in Crete were 50 feet long and had an 80-foot wingspread. These dimensions have been far exceeded since then by German, Britain and American builders. Experts say that a glider carrying 50 men or a small tank will appear before long.

The father of the modern glider was Otto Lilienthal, who launched himself from a hill in Pomerania back in 1891. After years of research on the flight of birds, he put together a contraption of willow rods and waxed fabric, shaped like a pair of wings, and steered by the pilot shifting his weight and kicking with his legs. In 1896 Lilienthal fell and was fatally injured. But by that time he had learned to glide for 900 feet and do complete circles in the air, and had made a fateful impression on Orville and Wilbur Wright.

First Effective Glider

The Wrights flew the first really effective glider at Kitty Hawk in 1902. They made a thousand tests with it. Then they added a gasoline engine and a propeller.

With the coming of the motor-driven plane, gliding was almost forgotten until 1920 when it was reborn in Germany. The Versailles Treaty had grounded a large number of war pilots who still wanted to fly. A movement to make gliding a national sport won the staunch support of the German General Staff, which saw in it an ideal method of training.

Simple gliding—like coasting downhill—became easy. Pilots learned how to utilize the air currents that rise when the wind blows against a hillside, and the upwinds under certain clouds. Well-designed gliders—so-called sailplanes—could rise thousands of feet. Catapulted into the air by a "shock rope" of springy material pulled by a winch or motor car, they would rise on the updraft of air from the precipice over which they were launched, then glide to a cloud formation, rise again on its updraft, glide again to the edge of another hill, and so on until clouds and mountains gave out. In 1920, Orville Wright's glider record of 9 minutes, 45 seconds in the air still stood. By 1930, the Austrian Robert Kronfeld had made an 85-mile flight and reached an altitude of 7525 feet.

At about this time, Wolf Hirth, the German expert, found that he could soar without hills or clouds. He coasted 54 miles on "thermals," wind currents created by differences of temperature at various heights. After that the distance records for motorless flight shot up to 300, 400, and finally 465 miles.

The glider had come into its own, and just at the time when it most suited the needs of the Nazis. Goering made it possible for German clubs to get gliders for $100 apiece. He had 300,000 qualified pilots before the war broke out. He also garnered an idea: the airplane-towed glider. In 1931, Robert Kronfeld had himself towed by an airplane 6,000 feet into the air over the French coast. He then glided across the English Channel. The German General Staff never forgot that object lesson. Gliders were developed which would hold enough men to make a fighting unit, and the technique of towing these heavy gliders was worked out.

BLIND APPROVAL WANTED FOR DECISIONS AT YALTA

Roosevelt Evades Important Issues in Speech to Congress, Berlin Journal Avers

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—Due to the Soviet Union's maintenance of her refusal to participate in the war in the Pacific, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his speech before Congress on March 1, stated that the war against Japan had not been discussed at Yalta. This, according to the Auslands Informations Dienst, was the most important passage in Roosevelt's speech. The article continues:

"Roosevelt is demanding from Congress a blank endorsement for all the commitments which he made at the Crimea Conference. Congress is to approve of the President's decisions without being informed of the details. Congress is asked to see to it that 'Hitler's hope for discord among the Allies' does not come true. Congress is to approve of Roosevelt's policy so that the sons and grandsons of present day American must do this bloody work all over again. This is nothing short of extortion.

"Roosevelt failed to say anything about the postwar settlement in Europe agreed upon among the 'Big Three.' He did not give any details about the newly planned international security organization. Everything remains a secret.

"He refrained from telling the Americans what 'temporary control of Germany' by the United States and her Allies would mean to the American people. He did not say how many troops would be required.

"He spoke of zones into which Germany was to be divided, but he did not dare to mention the geographical borders of these zones.

"He did not even mention the 'spheres of interest' which the 'Big Three' had granted one another on the continent.

"He demands that Congress consent to a United States guarantee that free elections will be held in the 'liberated' territories, but he failed to say how these guarantees were to materialize."

News Agency Reorganized

Domei

NANKING, March 4.—The Central News Service, which has been playing an important role as the Nanking Government's news organ, has been reorganized as a public utility corporation, composed of all newspaper publishing companies as its members. As a result, the News Service will go out of the direct control of the Publicity Ministry of the National Government.

Duce Inspects Parade

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—Premier Benito Mussolini of the Italian Social Republic inspected the parade of the Fascist militia in Brescia, Lombardy, on Saturday, according to a Milan report. He was cheered by the crowds which were taken by surprise at his sudden appearance in their town.

Students Holding Maneuvers

About 5,000 students of Kyushu Imperial University and of 18 other schools in Kyushu, divided into the north and south corps will take part soon in defense maneuvers in northern Kyushu under the joint cooperation of the Education Ministry and the military authorities.

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American Republics Sign Pact to Guard Against Aggression

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 4.—Nineteen Latin American countries at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference meeting in Mexico City unanimously agreed last night with the United States Government to adopt the Chapultepec Act, thus forming a historic alliance to protect the independence and to keep peace in the Western Hemisphere, according to a Mexico City report. It was also announced that the delegates were urged to help keep the anti-Axis nationals from bringing money into neutral countries and also to guard against the infiltration of war criminals.

TELEGRAPH SETUP CHANGED

Only Vital Cables to Manchoukuo, China Will Be Accepted

Considering the needs of the prevailing situation, the Board of Communications has notified post offices that important telegrams to Manchoukuo and China, comprising official and press telegrams as well as those filed by munitions companies, be accorded priority over other kinds of telegrams.

The same measure will be enforced by the postal administrations of Manchoukuo and China regarding important telegrams from those countries to Japan. By this arrangement between the three countries concerned, the telegraph service for important undertakings will be greatly improved.

No telegrams will be accepted as urgent, if it is found that they are not really urgent. Ordinary telegrams, as a consequence, will be restricted to a large extent, but in regard to the important telegrams above indicated, the radio code may be used in case the wire system is out of order.

Nanking War Minister Picked

Domei

NANKING, March 4.—General Hsiao Shu-hsuan, Director General of the Military Advisory Board of the Nanking Government on Saturday was appointed War Minister, succeeding General Yeh Peng, who has been transferred as Governor of Hupeh Province and concurrently made the Wuhan Pacification Commander while Admiral Yang Kuei-i was selected as Director General of the Military Advisory Board.

Taiwan Schools Closed

Domei

TAIHOKU, March 4.—In view of the intensification of indiscriminate enemy bombings, it has been decided to close all primary schools in Taiwan from March 3 for an indefinite period. Also there will be no classes for pupils of the lower grades of girls' high schools excepting those on defense duty, it was announced by the Education Department.

Negroes Labor on Ledo Road

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—That Negro troops are being sacrificed in the fighting for, construction and maintenance of the India-to-China overland route was revealed in an announcement by the United States State Department today. The announcement, according to a Washington report, said that each mile of the Ledo Road was lined by graves and that 65 per cent of the troops doing Ledo service were Negroes. The troops are fighting with mud, rain and malaria, the announcement said.

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GERMANS REDUCE RATIONS

Necessitated by Territorial Losses, Refugee Influx

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—A substantial reduction in the food rations for the four weeks beginning March 5 has been decreed by the German authorities. The reduction comes after declarations by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and National Enlightenment who is in charge of the mobilization of the total German strength, and other German leaders, pointing out that food rations may have to be reduced considerably in the future.

The reduction has become necessary because of the loss of East Prussia and Poland and because of the need to supply foodstuffs to the refugees from those regions. According to the figures revealed, adults will receive during the next four weeks 1,000 grams of black bread, which is a reduction of 10 per cent, 125 grams of fats, a reduction of 25 per cent, and 250 grams of starches, a reduction of 50 per cent. Children will have their rations cut correspondingly.

Meat rations, however, will not be reduced, being kept at their present level of 250 grams a week. And no change will be effected in the rations of free-lance laborers.

The latest level of rations is generally the same as that in effect in the last year of the First World War. German experts, however, are pointing out as proof of a remarkable advancement in the efficiency of German food production the fact that the Government is able to continue such rations, despite the fact that the Germans today hold an area far less than that held by the German forces at the beginning of the First World War.

Ratification of U.S. Treaties

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 4.—President Roosevelt at his weekly press conference said that he will send to the Senate soon various international treaties for ratification, according to a Washington report. He stated that they are treaties dealing principally with certain smaller details and added that these treaties are beside the peace charter to be submitted to the Senate for its ratification.

Slight Temblor Is Felt

The earthquake at 2:22 p.m., Monday, with its epicenter in southwestern Ibaraki Prefecture occurred at a depth of 70 kilometers, according to an announcement of the Central Meterological Observatory.

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ENEMY CHANGES TACTICS OF B-29'S RAIDING JAPAN

Aim Is to Lessen Losses Suffered in Fierce Nippon Interceptive Operations

Desperately anxious to lessen the severity of his losses, the enemy has been constantly revising the tactics employed by his Mariana-based B-29's in their raids on Japan. Sunday's raid was particularly notable in that it was conducted during the morning hours, in the feinting operations carried out, in the types of explosives and incendiaries used and their ratio, and in the largeness of the number of planes.

The strategic bombing of Japan by Mariana-based B-29's began with a 70-plane raid on Tokyo on November 24, last year. Since then, the raids have become more frequent and larger in scale. Meanwhile, the enemy's raiding tactics have undergone a gradual revision and Sunday's raid on Tokyo was particularly notable for the new method employed.

Losses Begin to Grow

Reviewing the change in the first period it was the enemy's usual custom to come over in waves of small formations. The number of planes employed in this period was about 100. But with the filling out of the interceptive setup of the Japanese Air Control Units in the air and on the ground, particularly with the appearance of the Shinten Special Attack Air Units, the enemy's losses began to grow gradually. Thus, starting with the December 22 raid on the Nagoya area, the enemy adopted the new method of forming large formations. The intention was to intensify the defensive fire of the raiding aircraft and thus to escape from the furious interceptive operations of the Japanese Air Control Units. But the effectiveness of this new method was gradually killed by the skillful interceptive activity of the Japanese.

Thereupon, with the arrival of the new year, the enemy returned to his small formation principle, indicating that he was undergoing agonizing efforts to escape the furious Japanese attacks. With the raid on Tokyo on February 25, however, the enemy showed that he had switched over from his previous imitative tactics to a considerably original method. The method used on this day was different in that the B-29's came over in the afternoon in coordination with the carrier-plane raid in the morning and in that they conducted the raid by utilizing adverse weather conditions. The utilization of the bad weather obviously was done with the aim to lessen attrition by escaping the assaults of the Japanese Forces. The Japanese naturally had been noting the advancement of the enemy's air technique which would enable him to conduct raids with a considerable number of planes regardless of meteorological conditions.

Surprise Element Aimed

Sunday's raid was notable in that the largest number of planes so far was employed and again by making use of the bad weather; in that the raid was conducted in the morning hours, with the bombers taking off from their Mariana base in the moonlight of the latter part of the night; in that his vanguard units made feinting moves, and that other attempts were made to obstruct the operation of the Japanese radio detectors, in order to include a surprise element in the attack. The raid also used a new method in the types of bombs and incendiaries used and in their ratio.

These changes in the method of the enemy's conduct of his raids are the result of the adjustment and filling out of his Mariana base and the advancement of the technique of his fliers. Fundamentally however it is the result of desperate enemy efforts to lessen the losses incurred as a result of the furious Japanese interceptive operations. The enemy is attempting at the same time to have his raids score the maximum effectiveness. The Japanese, however, are ready to meet any change in method that the enemy might adopt.

DR. KUMABE IS PROMOTED

Appointed Vice-President of Board Of Technology

Dr. Kazuo Kumabe, technical official of the Board of Technology, on March 3, was promoted to vice-President of the Board. President Dr. Hideji Yagi, since the resignation of Dr. Koroku Wada from the post of Vice-President at the end of last year, has been prosecuting the duties of Vice-President concurrently.

Dr. Kumabe was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1920; was appointed assistant professor of the same university in 1922; became a professor at the Tokyo Higher Technical School in 1926; and was made a professor at Tokyo Imperial University in 1943, his post at the Tokyo Higher Technical School being retained. He has been attached to the Board of Technology since January this year.

News and Views

A Foretaste of the 'Frisco Confab—What It Means to Chungking—

By WANG CHANG-CHUN

The recent sudden abandonment of neutrality by Turkey, Chile and other countries in West Asia and Latin America by declaring war on the Axis nations is a significant prelude to the forthcoming United Nations World Security Conference at San Francisco, scheduled to get under way on April 25. For all available information emanating from those countries which have become belligerents in this global war almost overnight clearly indicated that they had been forced to abandon their neutrality at the coercion of the 'Big Three Powers' whose heads met in a conference at Yalta last month.

At least one indication of what kind of coercion had been employed by the 'Big Three Powers' came from authoritative Turkish sources. It is reported that London approached Turkey with a piece of advice to the effect that, according to decisions taken at the Crimea Conference, only those nations which have declared war on the Axis by March 1 would be considered eligible to participate in the forthcoming San Francisco meeting of the United Nations.

This means that the 'Big Three Powers' have found it convenient to let those helpless neutral countries taste a bit of their favorite power diplomacy in order to pave the ground for the 'Frisco meeting. By this initial display of power diplomacy on the part of the Powers which play the hosts to the United Nations, those nations, including the Chungking regime, which are 'cordially' invited to the meeting should know what to expect from the forthcoming San Francisco confab. According to the arrangements made at the Yalta meeting, the Chungking regime is to be one of the host nations to the conference. What this actually boils down on the scene of power diplomacy, however, should be clear to Chungking itself. By all indications, it is clear that Chungking is but one among those nations which are to listen to what the 'Big Three Powers' care to tell at the conference.

The only difference between the Chungking regime and other United Nations invited to the 'Frisco confab is this: Chungking is the only full participant in the war against Japan except the two of the 'Big Three'—the United States and Britain. This is the sole reason why the United States decided to let Chungking participate in the forthcoming meeting by granting it the 'honor' of being one of the sponsor nations.

In this connection, it should be recalled that the official communique released by the 'Big Three Powers' on the result of the Yalta meeting was conspicuous by the absence of any direct reference to the Pacific War, which had been assumed by all quarters concerned to constitute one of the main topics to be discussed at the talks. After the meeting was over, President Roosevelt made it clear that the Pacific War had not been taken up in the course of his conversations with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

It is clear, then, that the United States intends to do its utmost to achieve what it has been unable to attain at the Yalta conference in the interim period preceding the 'Frisco confab and at the confab itself. There are already ample indications that Washington has embarked upon diplomatic maneuvers to achieve this end—to induce Soviet Russia's participation in the Pacific War in some way or other.

Undoubtedly, Moscow has its own consideration on this matter. This has been made clear by the fact that the Pacific War has not come up even as one of the topics at the Yalta meeting. At the same time, it is clear that President Roosevelt, when he managed to reach the decision to hold the San Francisco meeting, obviously meant it as an underplot to carry on during the post-meeting period vigorous diplomatic maneuvers designed to attain what he failed at the 'Big Three' conference.

To carry on such diplomatic maneuvers with Moscow, Washington obviously needs some bargaining point with which to work upon the Kremlin. On the other hand, it is undeniable that current political and other developments in Chungking-controlled China point to the fact that Soviet-American relations centering around China are potent with delicate implications. If Washington should be able to find out some formula whereby to prevent this potentially delicate question from coming to a head on clash and, at the same time, to take care of its hang-over from the Yalta talks, it would not hesitate to sacrifice Chungking's interest as a convenient bargaining point to carry on its diplomatic maneuvers to this end in view.

In these circumstances, this is where Chungking comes in—that is, in the American picture of power diplomacy vis-a-vis the forthcoming United Nations' conference at San Francisco with a sheep's eye on Moscow. Chiang Kai-shek may be looking forward to being one of the host countries to the 'Frisco confab, but stark reality of current indications on the international horizon of power diplomacy has every earmark of Chungking's being ushered in directly to the altar at which so many nations have been offered as sacrifice to the God of Power Politics.

BEETHOVEN SELECTIONS FEATURED AT HIBIYA HALL

Parts From Wagner Opera Also Rendered by Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra

The great interest among musical circles of this country in operas was manifested by the full attendance on two successive nights of the "Operatic Evening" presented by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra on Friday and Saturday at the Hibiya Public Hall. Hisatada Otaka conducted the performance in which Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor; Miss Haru Miyake, soprano; Miss Sadako Sasaki, contralto; the Gakusei Chorus, and the Tokyo Music High School Chorus participated.

Beethoven and Wagner were featured on the program; the former with selections from the opera, "Fidelio;" the latter with the First Scene of the First Act from the opera, "The Flying Dutchman." The vocal selections were preceeded by performances of the "Leonore Overture No. 3," and the Prelude to the "Flying Dutchman," respectively.

While opera performances had become increasingly popular among the local music lovers in recent years, as seen by the ever more cordial response to the productions chiefly of the most current works of the French and Italian repertory by the Fujiwara Opera Company, of late the stage presentation of operas here has been discontinued in the line with the Government policy to ban luxurious entertainments during the decisive wartime. But this does not mean that the movement to popularize Western opera in this country has stopped altogether, as concert renditions of operatic works are being given from time to time.

In particular Beethoven's "Fidelio," from which a soprano aria, a tenor aria, and a duet were heard in the current program, has already several times been offered by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, or by its predecessor, the New Symphony Orchestra.

Wagner's operas, on the other hand, have thus far made comparatively little headway in the process of their popularization in this country, and various reasons are being advanced to explain this phenomenon. For one thing, the grandiose conception of Wagner's "Gesamtkunstwerk" (total work of art) which constitutes the very apex of the Western operatic form is at the same time most difficult of realization, and therefore the leaders of the Japanese operatic movement have certainly done right in reserving this task for future efforts in a higher stage of the development of this art in this country. Moreover, the heavy dramatic qualities and stout vocal facilities required from a Wagner singer are said to be rather incompatible with the physique of the average Japanese singer. And finally, it is often being said that Wagner's music itself is, of all classic Western music, the most difficult of approach for the Japanese music-mentality.

Mention should, however, be made of the successful attempt made by the Fujiwara Opera Company a few years ago to produce "Lohengrin", perhaps the most broadly appealing of all of Wagner's operas, at the Kabuki Theater. Worthy of note in this connection are also the concert performances of scenes from "Lohengrin", "Parsifal", the "Nibelungen Ring" Tetralogy, and other Wagner operas given by the Tokyo Academy of Music in its concerts during the years between the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra's latest contribution to the introduction of Wagner's music here was a most commendable one, indeed. Hisatada Otaka, who has surely had opportunities to imbibe something of the Wagnerian atmosphere in the course of his many years of musical studies in Japan, Germany, and particularly Austria, was found well familiar with the style and proportions of the composer's conceptions. Also the vocal soloists proved, each in his part, probably the best possible choice for his or her particular role.

"Yuya," a piece for soprano solo and orchestra by Tomojiro Ikenouchi, a contemporary Japanese composer with a good sense of writing for symphony orchestra in a classicistic-Japanese vein, was also included in the program.

Obituary

Eikai Kawaguchi, professor at Rissho University, died of old age on February 24 at his Setagaya home, it was disclosed on March 5. He was 80 years old. His name is widely known among the Japanese for he was the first Japanese to enter Tibet about 40 years ago. He stayed in Tibet for many years to study the conditions there and brought many Buddhist scriptures written in the Tibetan language to Japan. Since then he had been regarded as an authority on the Tibetan language. The Tibetan-Japanese Dictionary recently compiled was his last work.

MASS DISPERSAL PLANNED

More Expectant Mothers, Children To Be Moved From Tokyo

The Dai Nippon Mothers' Association will carry out a large-scale program for mass dispersal of expectant mothers and children from the middle of March. An adequate staff of obstericians, pediatricians, nurses, dietitians, and midwives will be accommodated at temples in Yamanashi Prefecture chosen as the safest place for dispersal.

Monthly expenses for each expectant mother, and children unaccompanied by mothers are around ¥60 with additional expenses for hospitalization and other medical care. Tokyo Metropolis will give monetary aid in evacuation to those people whose poll taxes are less than ¥2, also giving assurance of milk and other food rations being received in Tokyo. Facilities for sending bedding, clothing and kitchen utensils will also be provided.

For those interested, applications should be made to the Aiiku Hospital, No. 1, Moriokacho, Azabu-ku.

SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS PLAY VITAL ROLE IN WAR

They Have Weighty Task of Inventing, Producing War Arms For Nation's Defense

(Continued From Yesterday)

The same is true with the machinegun. It had to depend upon the mass production of modern industry in order to become an efficient weapon of war. Until the automatic machinery was invented in the early part of the present century, the efficiency in the manufacture of numerous parts of the gun did not attain the necessary stage of development.

The employment of airplanes on a grand scale did not become possible until after a lapse of about a century since the first aviation school was established in France. A new weapon of war is able to control tactics, providing that the technical skill, that is, industrial or economic power in a broad sense of the term, is sufficiently advanced to produce it in mass.

Generally speaking, the scientist, by discovery, supplies the technician with raw materials to work with and the latter by selection of these materials invents the object which suits his purpose. In the realm of basic science, the object of researches conducted by the scientist is not usually interesting to the average person. Take, for instance, the experiment Belt conducted in 1888 to prove the existence of electromagnetic waves. He did not undertake it with an intention of inventing wireless telegraph and telephone. Nor did Roentgen invented the X-ray with a direct object to supply surgeons with the X-ray apparatus. A scientist may invent, but in that case, his activity is that of a technician.

A scientist may be a technician and vice versa, but the difference in the significance of the two words must be recognized. It is also true that the two are dependent upon each other, for progress in modern science without the aid of precision machineries is simply unthinkable.

At any rate, an increase in national defense power without the cooperation of scientists and technicians is practically impossible. An epochal invention of war weapons and their speedy production in large numbers to effect an improvement in tactics is possible only on the basis of close cooperation between the scientist and the technician. There can be no establishment of the New Order in East Asia unless the Japanese scientists and technicians make further efforts to cooperate for the attainment of that end.

Navy and Technique

A great increase in the importance of mechanical power is a special feature of modern naval war. As the distance between two opposing forces has become great, it is necessary for the warships in each fighting unit to be equipped optically and mechanically with most excellent apparatuses. In the second place, the key to victory in a modern naval battle is to overwhelm the enemy air force. Another important point is that the gun, torpedo and bomb must be powerful enough to destroy the enemy warship, which may be considered as the embodiment of the essence of modern science and technique.

After all has been said, it has become impossible to score a victory in modern naval war unless a navy with the most efficiently trained crew demonstrates its genius to the highest possible point by mobilizing the power of the most excellent materials under its command. The excellence of warship and arms, or qualitative excellence of naval equipment has been growing increasingly important with the progress of modern science and technique.

There are two sides to naval preparation—one is quantitative and the other qualitative. In Japan, naval preparation must be of a kind that is thoroughly in keeping with national conditions and circumstances. It must be superior in quality and always ready to strike at the enemy's vulnerable point. The Japanese warships, guns and naval planes must be the same category and distinctly superior to those of the enemy in quality. It is also necessary to invent new arms and tactics which are unknown to the enemy. Such is the character of national defense Japan must maintain, and it is necessary for Japanese scientists and technicians as well as persons in other walks of life to cooperative for the attainment of this end—By Ordnance Vice-Admiral Toyotaro Tanimura, Dr. Eng.

EMERGENCY BRINGS OUT REAL NIPPON CHARACTER

Ethical and Aesthetic Features Of Home Life in Japanese Empire Explained

By NYOZEKAN HASEGAWA

(Continued From Yesterday)

No nation can compare with the Japanese people in upholding in its daily life that attitude which goes to preserve and foster the national character. The mental and physical aspects of the daily life of the Japanese people, such as I have already described, are all calculated to train the Japanese people not as "man" only but as a "nation" also.

There is perhaps no nation in the world whose mental and physical life is entirely devoid of ethical life is entirely devoid of ethical and aesthetic character. Even uncivilized people have regard for their elders and love their fellows. Nor is there any people, however uncivilized, who do not attempt to give their homes and utensils beautiful colors or shapes according to their lights and tastes. In the case of the Japanese people, not only has the ethical and aesthetic character of their life certain characteristics of its own but they have their own way of preserving such character. It is not simply in the abstract sense that their mode of living is ethical or aesthetic. There is no detail of their mode of living which does not reflect Japanese morality either as family members of the nation. "Kamidana" and "butsudan," to which I have already referred, are not the sole examples illustrative of this fact. The Japanese mode of living not only truthfully reflects the family or national sentiment of the Japanese people but it goes to foster such sentiment. If we say, for instance, that in Japan the table-ware in daily use symbolizes family and national character and that it has a "form" calculated to foster such character, foreigners may feel mystified, but, as a matter of fact, the table-ware in daily use has such functions to fulfil.

Symbolize Order

Rice-bowls which we see on the table of a Japanese family are of varying sizes and designs. Japanese chopsticks which serve the same purpose as forks on Western tables are also of different sizes, lengths and shapes. These differences in size, lengths, etc. symbolize order established in Japanese families according to age and sex. At the same time, they represent aesthetic forms calculated to cultivate the moral sense requisite for preserving this order.

The rice-bowl and tea-cup for the master of the house are of a size and shape befitting his sex, and the designs on these vessels are expressive of masculine aestheticism. On the contrary, those for the mistress are of a size and shape suitable for their female owner, with designs which are feminine. Old folk and children have their bowls, chopsticks, etc. which are of such sizes, lengths and designs as consort well with their age and sex. The diversified forms which they possess symbolize the ethics of the Japanese house, and the sentiments associated with their respective forms serve to cultivate the ethical sentiment of their owners. This denotes perfect accord between order and the mode of living in the Japanese home. To preserve and foster order in the home in this way is, indeed, the first step in the direction of cultivating national order among the Japanese people.

It is said that since the Meiji Era the Japanese people have been introducing Western ways in their mode of living, but the truth is that there has been "no change in essentials," as can be gathered from the fact that characteristic features are retained even in regard to their table-ware.

Many other examples may be cited to show that the national character is preserved in utensils for daily domestic use. In Japan, there is a custom that either on festive occasions or on occasions of memorial services, food is distributed among the neighbors and relatives in a certain receptacle. This receptacle is lacquered and square in shape, and its size, shape and color are fixed, regardless of class or social position of the families to which it belongs. The lid of this receptacle bears the crest of the family. In feudal times, the samurai class had a sort of ceremonial dress with wide sleeves on each of which a large crest of the family was printed, but such crests are by no means the monopoly of exalted families. Every Japanese family, however humble, has its family crest. This comes of the fact that all Japanese people, high and low, are of the same stock, and this is another reason why in Japanese private life "national" mentality and form must be maintained.

Characterize Nippon Culture

In the uses to which utensils are put also, we notice the characteristics of Japanese culture. Japanese people never hang dishes, which are meant for the table, on the walls for admiring their beauty, as Westerners do. This difference between Japanese and Western tastes excited the attention of Western observers long ago and was remarked upon in their books. It incidentally testifies to the fact that Japanese people, unlike Westerners, are ignorant of what may be called abstract and absolute aestheticism which has direct bearings on livelihood.

With the Japanese people, beauty must be "beauty of livelihood." By the beauty of livelihood is meant the aesthetic nature of the attitude, method and model of daily life. Japanese people regard it not only as meaningless but as an act of depriving daily life of beauty to admire the beauty of dishes for its own sake, apart from their proper uses as table-ware. It is true that at tea ceremonies given by nobles or millionaires, small dishes, each of which may be worth ¥1,000 or more, are sometimes used, but even such rare dishes are never specifically hung on the walls or placed on shelves for ornamental purposes to admire their beauty. The beauty of dishes, according to the Japanese idea, must be displayed in the fulfilment of their proper functions as kitchen utensils.

The above-mentioned example of table-ware is illustrative of the cultural character of Japanese life. The Japanese people never leave their feeling or sentiment unbridled. They make it a rule to put it on the track of their actual life. Instead of giving mentality and form free scope for development, they keep them within the bounds conditioned by livelihood. Such is Japanese mental life and Japanese civilization. The civilization of ancient Egypt and the civilization of modern America, as we see embodied by the free use of plentiful labor and in the skyscrapers built by the unrestricted use of mechanical power, may be compared to a locomotive rushing on headlong along a road on which no rails are laid. Not so with Japanese civilization. The Japanese people keep their civilization on the track of their livelihood, and the more they gain in their national vitality, the heavier they try to make the track on which to keep their civilization. That is to say, qualitative improvement is sought more eagerly, while making greater efforts to avoid quantitative waste. Instead of seeking any exaggerated form, purity is sought after in earnest.

(To Be Continued)

MANCHOUKUO LABOR CORPS

Mobilizes Students for Work in Agricultural Field

Domei

HSINKING, March 2.—The Manchoukuo Department of Education issued yesterday a mobilization order affecting several tens of thousands of senior class students enrolled in agricultural schools for labor service with agricultural cooperative societies and agricultural experimental stations.

This is the second mobilization order issued by the Department of Education. The first was issued on January 15 and affected students other than those enrolled in agricultural schools for services in important industrial plants. Of the total number of agricultural students to be mobilized, the majority will serve with agricultural cooperative societies located in various hsien, where they will serve for a period of 10 months beginning today.

Posthumously Promoted

Major General Kiyoshi Kawakami under date of March 3 was posthumously raised to the rank of lieutenant general, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day. He was killed in action on December 8, 1944. It was also announced at the same time that Colonels Mitsuo Honda, Takenao Tsubouchi and Yoshitomo Yokoyama were posthumously promoted to the rank of major general each. The three major generals were also killed in action.

New Movie Body Set

A movie guiding organization will be established through the efforts of the Government. When the new body is established, the Dai Nippon Movie Society, Dai Nippon Theatrical Society's Movie Department, Film Distribution Company and the Japan Circuit Film Federation will be dissolved to be absorbed by the new body.

Yiojima Warriors Donate

A certain number of Japanese air mechanics in Yiojima donated ¥[illegible] on Empire Day, February 11, toward airplanes fund. The money has duly been forwarded to the Navy Ministry through Captain Ebihara attached to the naval unit on Yiojima.

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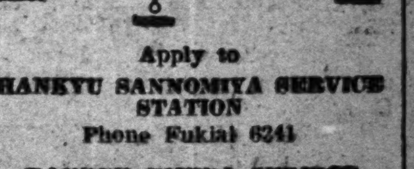

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1945

The Futile Defense of the Crimea Decisions

Prime Minister Churchill on February 27 and President Roosevelt on March 1 reported at length on the Crimea Conference before the House of Commons and before a joint session of both Houses of Congress respectively. As far as information concerning the accomplishments of the Crimea Conference was concerned, these two speeches revealed nothing new, for they added nothing which cannot be inferred from the joint communique issued immediately at the close of the conference. Why was it necessary, then, for these two leaders to appear thus before the highest representative bodies of their respective countries? Certainly it was not a matter of perfunctory routine in either case, for Churchill's address was a long affair taking up both morning and afternoon and opened a three-day full-dress debate concluded by a vote on a resolution of confidence, while Roosevelt did not send his message to be read by proxy as is generally customary but made one of his relatively infrequent appearances before Congress to deliver his address in person.

The obvious answer is that the outcome of the Crimea Conference was in many respects so unsatisfactory to Britain and the United States that the two leaders were forced to take unusual measures to disarm the anticipated criticisms of disgruntled domestic elements. It is not surprising that this should be so, for in every important particular the decisions of the Crimea Conference constituted a clear victory of Soviet power over the interests of the United States and Britain.

It may be true, as the Anglo-American apologists for the Crimea settlement contend, that the conference resulted in a notable manifestation of unity among the three Powers. But it is significant that this appearance of unity was secured not through a genuine concord of views but through a sweeping surrender of the United States and Britain to the Soviet Union on every point of practical importance. Only in matters of purely theoretical value did the Soviet Union concede anything. Such was the arrangement with regard to the projected treatment of Germany which can only be of academic interest in view of the fact that Germany, far from being defeated, will yet have much to say about her own future. Such was the lip service paid to the Atlantic Charter, which means nothing in view of the fact that the practical provisions of the Crimea settlement ignore the Charter most completely. Such also was the lip service paid to the ideal of collaboration in facilitating the establishment of democratic regimes in the "liberated" countries, which also means nothing in view of the fact that the establishment of preponderant Soviet influence in so many of these countries is already an accomplished fact.

In the issues that really count, like the problem of Poland, Britain and the United States were forced to yield completely to the Soviet point of view. Even in regard to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, although the details of the voting procedure in the proposed security council are still being kept secret, it is clear that the Soviet Union succeeded in retaining in substantial effect a veto power on its possible actions.

In view of this overwhelming diplomatic victory of the Soviet Union over Britain and the United States, it is not surprising that Churchill and Roosevelt have had to resort to strenuous measures to forestall criticism at home. The method which Churchill took was to attempt stubbornly to defend the Crimea decisions point by point. And thus in his long all-day address he tried to argue that Britain had not really suffered any loss. Thus he tried to make it appear that the situation in Greece is turning out not unfavorable for Britain. Thus he tried to disguise his capitulation on the Polish problem by asserting: "I repudiate and repulse any suggestion that we are making a questionable compromise or yielding to force or fear". But the facts indicate otherwise. For although he tried to maintain that "the freedom, independence, integrity, and sovereignty of Poland always seemed to this government more important than actual frontiers" and that therefore he considered "the Russian claim to the Curzon Line was just and right", he cannot deny that to insist on the very frontier which he now declares to be unimportant was the reason why Britain precipitated the general European war in 1939. Why has he completely reversed his stand now if not in questionable compromise or in surrender to force or fear?

Roosevelt's method was craftier than Churchill's. Instead of brazenly trying to bluff it out as Churchill did, Roosevelt admitted that the Polish settlement "was not a wholehearted agreement, but a compromise" which, however, he tried to excuse as "the most hopeful in the present circumstances". But quickly glossing over such embarrassing matters, he tried to beguile his listeners by emphasizing in glittering generalities the theoretical aspects of the Crimea Conference's decisions. Thus, drawing the attention of his audience away from the unfavorable results of the conference, he dwelt at length on dreams of the future which the San Francisco Conference for world organization is supposed to bring to pass. Admitting the unsatisfactory character of the present, he could only offer compensation in unsubstantial promises about the future. But even in this regard, in view of the obvious shortcomings of the proposed organization, he was forced to qualify his claim that "a good start on the goal to world peace" had been made with the admission that "it cannot be a structure of complete perfection at first".

Whether by pugnacious argument or by deceptive evasion, whatever the means by which domestic critics may be temporarily silenced, Churchill and Roosevelt cannot however alter the fact that Britain and the United States have sacrificed their long-advocated principles and their obvious interests to secure the semblance of unity with the adamantine Soviet Union.

A Year Ago Today
March 6, 1944

Indicating a vastly significant move, the Argentine Government, issued a decree suspending use by the United Press of America of the wire service between Argentina and Uruguay, it was disclosed. The report indicates that the same decree prohibited the use of all telephone communications within Argentina for the transmission of news by the Prensa Unida which is a subsidiary of the United Press in Argentina.

* * *

Catching up with a group of the enemy vessels in the waters west of Bougainville Island, seaplane units of the Japanese Forces fiercely attacked them, damaging a large torpedo boat. No damage was sustained by our side.

* * *

Three enemy Bristol Beau fighters, which came to attack the vicinity of Rangoon at noon, were immediately intercepted by Japanese Air Units and also by new-type aircraft gun batteries. One enemy plane was instantly destroyed by anti-aircraft gunfire and another was chased as far as Bassein by the Japanese Air Unit Commander and shot down. The remaining raider fled. No damage was sustained by our side.

* * *

The Government of Chile, welcoming the declaration by Acting President Farrell of Argentina that he would continue with the continental policy of President Ramirez, has extended recognition to the new Argentine Government, it was disclosed. It was also revealed that the Government of Bolivia has also followed suit in recognizing the new regime.

* * *

Twelve hundred Monmouthshire coal miners went out on a strike over a wage dispute, thus adding another grave threat to the British fuel production which has already been affected seriously by the unofficial "slow-down strike" by about 1,000 miners, according to a report from London.

AMERICA'S FALSE WAR AIMS

Officials Still Keep Mum Regarding Real Objectives

By TATSUMI SHIMADA
Vice-Chief of the European-American Department of the Domei News Agency

The United States Government has frequently changed its war aims as its war slogans will reveal. One slogan has been "Remember Pearl Harbor." Other slogans have been Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms," "The War of Liberation," "Maintain America's Standard of Living," "Defend Democracy," "Crush Fascism," etc. But these slogans were too abstract for many practical-minded Yankees. This is the reason for the persistent cry: "What are we fighting for?" It is but natural that the American people are unable to discover any worthy war aims as their leaders' real ambition is world hegemony.

It is, therefore, not without reason that the American people are asking themselves "what are we fighting for in the Pacific?" One American newspaper actually made a comment under the heading in its editorial.

"American soldiers are shedding their blood in France in order to recover French territory to give back to the French people. It also looks as if the aims of America consist in recovering Holland for Queen Wilhelmina and restoring Belgium to the Belgians. These aims can at least be understood and sympathized by the American people but what are America's aims in the Pacific? This is neither understood by the American people nor explained to them by their leaders."

From this statement it seems that the American aim in Europe is to "liberate" various nations under German occupation. We also see that when it comes to the war in the Pacific the American people resent returning the British, Dutch and French colonies in the Southwest Pacific to their former owners once the United States comes into possession of them and that their slogan of "liberation" is a gross falsehood. Although the United States is anxious to hoist the American flag over these territories she is unable to discover any suitable excuse to do so at present. The United States is attempting to discover legitimate grounds to "plunder" these regions by shouting at the top of her voice that Guadalcanal, Tarawa and Makin islands had been acquired with the blood and sweat of the Americans.

Cecil Brown's Report

Cecil Brown's report on his travels throughout the United States is an excellent illustration in this case. Cecil Brown traveled through various countries in wartime Europe as a commentator of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. He also followed the Prince of Wales and Repulse in their navigation to Far Eastern waters. He was on the Repulse when this ship was sunk by Japanese pilots off Malaya. After returning to the United States he frequently called on the American people to brace up the home front. He stopped being a radio commentator and started a new career as critic in September, 1943. He gathered replies to his 22 questions such as "Do you know what you are fighting for?" which he presented to anybody he could get hold of during his 40-day hike throughout the United States from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts. Brown's intention was to attack the weak point of the American Government by asking it whether war can be won by merely quoting pretty phrases such as "liberty of individuals," "democracy for the world," etc., which were not clearly understood by the American public and which were grossly misinterpreted by some of them. He sounded the American public as to the extent of their understanding of the slogan "America's Enemy Is Fascism" which was being shouted high and wide by Roosevelt, American newspapers, magazines and the radio. Replies to this question greatly differed from each other to such an extent that even Brown was struck with astonishment.

First of all, a man, who possessed a distinguished record of having stood up frequently as a lawyer in the defense of the labor union in Iowa, made the following honest confession.

"To tell you the truth, I recently realized that I was in complete ignorance as to what Fascism means. I was at a loss for a reply when my six-year-old son asked me the question."

A judge in Virginia answered: "Fascism is the political, social and economic rule of a nation by one man." An industrialist in Tennessee defined Fascism as: "A group which uses martial might to realize its aims."

A director of a certain radio broadcasting station in Kansas said: "Fascists are radical ideologists like the New Deal partisans." Roosevelt is a Fascist, according to this definition.

Upon tapping the opinions of factory workers, Brown discovered that they were also ignorant as to their country's war aims. A worker in a shipbuilding yard in Maine boasted that as we are fighting for the liberty of all nations of the world, it is worth enduring all sacrifices for this purpose. This worker was perplexed, however, when asked about the meaning of Fascism. He said that it meant "compulsory military training."

A copper miner in Montana, who was said to have fought 27 years for the labor union, gave the following definition

"Fascism is a large-scale terrorist dictatorship of the capitalists over the rights of the laboring class."

Brown collected other strange replies and discovered that almost all Americans were thinking that although they are fighting against Hitler and Nazism they were not fighting against the German people. There were some replies which stated that the Americans were fighting both the Japanese and German peoples. Brown presented the following question in order to create a clearer definition in this respect.

"If you happened to be a bomber, would you bomb the 200 German woman workers of an airplane factory as they took shelter after the military objectives have all been destroyed?"

Brown heard both pros and cons to this question. The group in favor of bombing replied: "Those women should be regarded as soldiers because they build German fighter planes which shoot down American pilots."

Brown discovered that there existed a trend of thought which favored peace negotiations with Germany. Brown is an advocate of unconditional surrender like Roosevelt and his party. All in all, disunity in the American domestic front is a clear fact from the aforementioned facts.

CRITICISMS OF UNITED NATIONS PLAN

Biggest Defect Is Lack of Any Provision for Peaceful Changes of Status Quo

By KISABURO YOKOTA
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I

The anti-Axis nations blandly talk about setting up a postwar international structure on the assumption of an anti-Axis victory in the present war. We need not for this reason place much importance on these plans but it may be worthwhile to make a critical analysis of these plans.

The anti-Axis nations began to take up the discussion of the postwar international structure in the latter half of 1943. The postwar international structure was, of course, discussed by them even before that time. Especially was this true in the United States. Discussions on this problem suddenly became vigorous in the latter half of 1943, however, and the contents of this problem gradually became concrete in nature. Even the Soviet Union, which did not show much interest in the postwar plans but rather regarded them as harmful in the execution of the war, began to show considerable interest from the latter half of 1943 and finally began to participate in these discussions.

This phenomenom is chiefly based on the changes in the war situation in Europe. The Eastern Front has developed favorably for the Soviet Union since the tragedy of Stalingrad in February 2, 1943. The war in Africa also progressed in the favor of the anti-Axis side since the end of 1942 and finally ended in their victory in May, 1943. This victory was followed by the anti-Axis landing on Sicily in July and the landing on the Italian Peninsula in September. Incited by such striking changes in the war situation, discussions on the postwar international structure came to the fore in the United States and England. The Soviet Union even began to participate in these discussions. The recognition of freedom of religion in the Soviet Union and the abolition of the Comintern by that country created grounds for cooperation between the United States and Britain on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other. This has also resulted in promoting the talks on the postwar international structure. It may be possible that the developments of the war situation in the Pacific also had some effect on these discussions. Whatever may be the case, it is a fact that the problem of the postwar international structure began to be energetically discussed among the anti-Axis nations since the latter half of 1943 and that these discussions gradually began to assume a concrete character.

Moscow Conference

The Moscow conference of October, 1943, brought about new development in this tendency. The conference was attended by Cordell Hull of the United States, Anthony Eden of England and Foreign Commission Molotov of the Soviet Union. The decision regarding general security was decided upon at this conference. The representative from Chungking had also fixed his signature to the Moscow Declaration. This is known as the Four Powers Declaration regarding general security. One article in this proclamation recognizes the need to establish a world-wide international organ based on the principle of equality and sovereignity of all peace-loving countries within the shortest possible time in order to maintain international peace and security. As a result of this proclamation, an agreement was concluded among the major anti-Axis nations to create a world-wide international organ to maintain international peace and security. As this proclamation is an official and joint declaration of the will of these anti-Axis nations, it must be regarded as having brought the discussions on postwar security to a new stage.

The second development was the conference for security which was held at Dumbarton Oaks in the suburbs of Washington from August to September 1944. It is said that this conference was held on the basis of the Four Power Moscow Declaration. The representatives of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union conferred first of all among themselves from August 21 to September 28. This was next followed by a conference between the representatives of the United States, Britain and Chungking from September 29 to October 7. As a result of these talks, an agreement concerning the general international structure was reached and published simultaneously on October 9 in Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking. This agreement is not a final definite one but a tentative draft. There are still undecided points in this draft. The draft, however, is a considerably detailed one. I would like to explain and criticize this draft to some extent as one is able to grasp a general outline of the postwar international structure of the anti-Axis nations through it.

Nature of Structure

A Domei cable from Lisbon under the date-line of October 9, 1944 reported the nature of the so-called general international structure plan. This cable was printed in all newspapers in Tokyo on October 10, 1944. Following are the comparatively important points in the cable:

The general international structure is to be called the United Nations. A general assembly, a security council, an international law court, an economic and social council and a secretariat constitute the major organs of the United Nations.

The general assembly is comprised of representatives from all nations which have joined the United Nations and would meet once a year. It only makes recommendations and does not pass decisions of a binding nature. It is, therefore, not very powerful in actuality.

The security council is made up of representatives from 11 countries. The permanent nations are the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking, and France in due course. There are moreover six non-permanent members. These non-permanent nations are elected by the general assembly for two years. The primary duty of this council is to maintain international peace and security. The council would possess the right to make important decisions regarding this problem and is th central organ in the United Nations. An economic and social council is to deal with economic and social problems.

The international law court will concern itself with the solution of international conflicts, especially disagreements arising out of interpretations of laws. The currently existing Permanent Court of International Justice will either be utilized or a new organ will be established for this purpose. Whatever may be the case, it will not greatly differ from the present Permanent Court of International Justice.

The economic and social council will be comprised of representatives from 18 countries. These countries will be elected by the general assembly for a period of three years.

A secretary-general will be installed as the head of the secretariat. A large number of necessary employes will also be installed in this bureau.

The aims of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security, to promote amicable relations among the members of the United Nations, to cooperate in the solution of international economic, social and humanitarian problems, etc.

Like League of Nations

One can see from this draft that the so-called United Nations which the anti-Axis nations are attempting to create as a general international structure after the war greatly resembles the League of Nations. The United Nations and the League of Nations have the same basic principles. The United Nations differs from the League of Nations on some points where some striking changes have been effected. It can be said that the United Nations is nothing but a reorganization of the League of Nations.

Both the United Nations and the League of Nations have the same basic principles because the organs and aims of the United Nations are hardly different from those of the League of Nations. The League of Nations possessed a general assembly, a council, a permanent international law court and a secretariat while the present United Nations possesses the corresponding organs also. The only thing is that there are some important differences in regard to the security council. The aims of the present United Nations moreover hardly differ from those of the League of Nations. The establishment of peace and international cooperation constituted the two major objects of the League of Nations. These two items also constitute the most important aims of the proposed United Nations.

Although the United Nations and the League of Nations are the same basically there are also some striking differences. Following are the major changes.

The United Nations has a security council and the economic and social council which the League of Nations had only a council at the top. The council of the League of Nations dealt with economic, social and other problems, not to mention problems concerned with international peace and security. The security council of the United Nations concerns itself with problems regarding international peace and security while the economic and social council deals with economic, social and other problems. I believe that full attention should be directed to this fact.

The second point is that the status of the security council has been greatly strengthened and that the council has been given a central position within the entire structure. The general assembly and the council were on almost an equal footing in the League of Nations. The general assembly in the proposed United Nations, however, is only given the right to recommend and has no right to pass decisions. This is especially the case regarding problems concerning international peace and security. The security council monopolizes the right of passing decisions. The security council is given far more important rights than the general assembly in the proposed United Nations and the former is placed in a central position within the entire structure. The general assembly is, aside from its form, a secondary organ in substance.

Majority Vote Adopted

The third point is that the principle of majority vote has been adopted on a considerably wide scale on decisions by the various organs. Decisions by various organs of the League of Nations almost always required a unanimous vote. The principle of majority vote was recognized in the League of Nations only with regard to problems of procedures. Decisions were therefore difficult to be made and it was impossible to adopt speedily powerful measures in accord with the arising necessity. It has been widely recognized that this constituted one of the big causes which hindered the activity of the League of Nations. The principle of majority vote would apparently be adopted on a considerably wide scale in the United Nations. For instance, two-thirds of the votes are required in the general assembly regarding important problems while a simple majority vote is needed for other problems. All decisions by the economic and social council are made by majority vote. The number of votes necessary to pass a decision in the security council is, however, still undecided. According to press reports, it is said that a grave difference of opinion exists regarding this point between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other. It is reported that they failed in arriving at an agreement. It is believed that the former two nations desired the majority vote while the latter nation opposed it. If the majority vote principle should be adopted as a result of future negotiations, it would mean that there would be general agreement on the voting procedure. Considerable attention should be paid on this matter when one recalls that the principle of unanimous vote constituted one of the big causes which had hindered the activity of the League of Nations.

Various other changes might also have been made besides the aforementioned ones regarding the differences between the United Nations and the League of Nations. The major changes are, however, those which have been previously mentioned. When one views the entire structure of the United Nations with these facts in mind, he will arrive at the conclusion that the present United Nations is the same as the League of Nations in regard to basic principles. In other words, the United Nations is merely a reorganization of the League of Nations.

(To Be Concluded)

The Difference

Visitor: "Does your father ever preach the same sarmon twice?"
Minister's son: "Sure he does, but nobody notices it 'cause he hollers in different places."

PRINCIPLE OF RACIAL EQUALITY

U.S. Will Never Accord Chungking Equality of Treatment

By EICHI NISHIZAWA
Translated From the Magazine Shina

II

In the light of these facts, the self-contradictory position of the Chungking regime is pitiful. When all the peoples of East Asia consider the present as the best opportunity for their liberation, when they are united to fight against the exploitation of the Anglo-Saxons, the Chungking regime alone—a member of the Asiatic race—has turned traitor and is trampling on the hopes of the greater majority of the Chinese people who want peace. For the advancement of personal interests of Chiang Kai-shek's clique, it is continuing its futile resistance and is acting as a cat's-paw to the Anglo-American countries by providing them with a foothold for their imperialistic aggression. It is only natural, therefore, that the voices of indignation should be heard not only among the Chinese peoples in the Nanking areas but also in the Chungking regions, for, after all, the resistance is a futile, aimless one. It is a strife in which the common masses are suffering the most while the Chungking authorities have transferred their presonal wealth to the United States where their deposits are estimated at $350,000,000.

The fact that Chungking has turned traitor to the peoples of Greater East Asia must be a source fo vexation and mental agony to Chungking itself. At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference which was called to discuss the formation of the postwar international security organization, the conference between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union dragged on for a long time from August 21 due to the conflicting ambitions of these three Powers. On the other hand, the conference between the United States, Britain and Chungking began on September 28 and ended in brief haste on October 7. According to a United Press dispatch, it was stated that the Chungking regime would demand the recognition of the principle of racial equality, but it was also believed that this demand would be turned down by the Anglo-American countries as at the 1919 Versailles Conference. Although it is not known for certain whether Chungking actually demanded racial equality, at least the problem is an interesting one. No doubt Chungking's aim in presenting such a demand was to modulate the stinging criticisms of the peoples of Asia who consider it a puppet of the Anglo-American countries and a traitor of Asia. The object was perhaps prompted by the desire to show off that it has some right to express its own independent views. Furthermore, it may be a clever attempt on the part of the Anglo-Americans whose scheme it is to bring Asia under their domination to pretend that they are being liberal-minded; but the treatment which the United States is according to the colored races within her own borders eloquently belies her motives.

Fight for Freedom

It is, therefore, impossible to believe that the cunning United States will ever come to the point where she will accord Chungking equality of treatment. That is the source of Chungking's tragic situation. It is inevitable that the Chungking regime will in the end be wiped out politically and impoverished economically. Thus, it is preposterous for the Chungking regime at this juncture to request America's reconsideration of her attitude toward the colored peoples. The only way to eradicate the racial bias of the Anglo-American countries is to bring about the realization of the principles in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. Only the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the maintenance o fstability in this continent, the construction of a new order based on moral justice which would be the prelude to the creation of a new world order, the progress in the international field of the peoples of the Greater East Asiatic nations as well as their economic and cultural advancement can form real contributions to the progress of humanity. Only through the achievement of these things can there be the final liquidation of the causes for racial discrimination and the destruction of the Anglo-American structure for the exploitation of the peoples of the Orient. That a section of the people in the Anglo-American countries has been forced to recognize the racial question in the present war attests to the power and strength of Japan who is the vanguard of the liberation forces of East Asia and also reveals the fact that this war is being fought to bring about the correction of the Anglo-American attitude toward the Asiatic peoples. Only through the destruction of the Anglo-American ambition for world hegemony will it be possible for this nation and the peoples of East Asia to free themselves permanently from the unjust policy and discrimination of the Anglo-American countries.

(End)

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, March 5

AMERICA'S AMBITIOUS SCHEME

YOMIURI—The "Japan disposal plan" drafted by the Institute of Pacific Relations which, unlike the German disposal plan adopted at the Crimea Conference, is of a private nature, has attracted attention here. It goes without saying that the Japanese people are wasting no thoughts on the question as to what the official plan when it is drafted will be like. Rather than the plan itself, the point at issue lies in the purpose sought through this plan.

It is obvious that America has the dominating power in the anti-Axis camp, militarily as well as politically. Accordingly, among America, Britain and Chungking, America will have the greatest voice when they discuss a plan for the disposal of Japan. That the United States is utilizing this great war to realize her ambition of world domination has been unwittingly revealed even by the leading class in America.

On February 27, Prime Minister Churchill said in the House of Commons that but for the prodigious sacrifices of Russia, Poland would have been doomed to utter destruction. This constitutes an admission that the chief anti-Axis actor in this war is the Soviet Union, and not by any means Britain or America—a reality about which even Churchill can't do a thing. Therefore, he is attempting to protect the interests of the British Empire. For America, too, this constitutes a great threat, a reality which they find hard to admit. The United States regards the Red Army's advance toward Berlin as an attempt to extend the Soviet Union's political and economic domination in Europe. That recently, warnings against "Red Imperialism" have been sounded in America; that British policy has been accused of planning a partition of Europe by way of courting the Soviet Union's favor, and that even Roosevelt's "secret diplomacy" has been brought up—all this is just an indication of what we have said.

Efforts to resist the repercussions of this threat vis-a-vis the Western Hemisphere and in particular vis-a-vis their own country have been going on clandestinely and obstinately. The object of the conference of American foreign secretaries at Mexico City was to consolidate the Western Hemisphere and to achieve the domination of American capital. Domestically, there are such matters as the oppression of the progressive elements of the New Deal faction as revealed in the issue concerning the approval of Henry Wallace's nomination as U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and the protest made against the army for having opened the way for Communists to become officers. Moreover, there is also trouble on the labor front. In particular the intensity of the opposition to the labor front is being inferred from the fact that today, when the urgency of armament production is being emphasized, in the coal industry which is most closely related with armaments production the usual strike turmoils seem about to start again in connection with the renewal of wage contracts. Thus, domestically, crafty pressure is being brought to bear upon pro-Soviet elements or such elements as are gaining impetus through the advance of the Soviet Union.

Roosevelt upon his return from the Crimea Conference dropped some hints on postwar disarmament, but recently, U.S. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal declared to the effect that the enforcement of compulsory military service even after the war has already been decided; and above all, the huge naval expansion program betrays the truth. No matter what Roosevelt may say, America is attempting through this war to further its imperialistic arms. What the United States seeks in the Pacific are trade markets, the political hegemony required to secure those markets, and the construction of a line of outposts to prepare against any threats menacing such an ambitious scheme.

Any Japan disposal plan that would not include those aims would be utterly meaningless to them. Know the true appearance of the Americans! And reduce their plans to empty bubbles!

Of Course

"Mary, did anyone call while I was out?"
"Yes, Mr. Snooks."
"Snooks-Snooks? I don't know anybody of that name."
"Probably not, mum; he called to see me."

Too Effective

"Frederick", said mother at the dinner table. "Are you sure you washed your face? It doesn't look like that when I wash it."
"Well, mother", replied Frederick, "if I rubbed as hard as you do, I'd push myself over."

The One Thing Needful

"Oh, my wife is very busy. She's going to address the women's garden club."
"I suppose she's working on the address."
"No, the dress."

Foreign Dish

Waiter: "Shall I pass you the menu, sir?"
Ruralite: "No, I don't care for those fancy French dishes."